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## INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN CORRUPTION AND LEGAL NIHILISM IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

Nowadays manifestations of corruption at an international level directly depend on a huge number of assets and state resources that threatens not only certain industries, but also the development prospects of countries as a whole. According to the UN Convention against Corruption, it is no longer a local problem. It has become a transnational phenomenon that influence societies and economies of all countries of the world [1, p. 4].

This issue has been rightfully reflected in many scientific works. For instance, T. Gurzhiy writes that globalization has led to the "diffusion of corruption", the unimpeded spread of this social phenomenon to many countries, which has a negative impact on all spheres of public life. Moreover, researcher adds that it has extremely different interpretations in all countries due to different economic, social, cultural, and political contexts [2, p. 26-28].

Are the essence of corruption at a state level and the essence of corruption at an international level different? According to the U.N. and The World Bank, annual transnational losses from criminal activity, corruption and tax evasion in the world are estimated to be around \$1,6 trillion. Annual bribe amount officials get in developing nations and countries with economies in transition is \$200 billion that is equal to 40 % from the whole sum of financial add [3, p. 15].

It is important to understand the phenomenon that has a negative impact on a person, the society, and the state with the aim to know how to struggle with it. And it concerns as well corruption in international economy. Roxana Bratu and Iveta Kazoka proved that the usage of metaphors of corruption in mass media at the level of individual states leads to misconceptions, i. e. they both illuminate and hide some of the features of that phenomenon [4, p. 57]. Researchers assure us that we should clearly understand where corruption begins, what it generates and how it affects both an individual and a public legal consciousness.

One of the main deformation of the legal consciousness, which directly concerns corruption, is expressed in the legal nihilism. The legal nihilism is a negative attitude toward law and its requirements. This kind of social nihilism denies the law as the most important value of society. It is no secret that legal nihilism just like corruption spreads rapidly and spares no one. Therefore, it is not the problem of one state, but all countries. So there is a question: is the corruption the reason, the form, or the consequence of legal nihilism?

Let us suppose that the corruption is the reason for the legal nihilism. The officials give bribes, abuse power, promote friends and relatives what, in its turn,

generates negative perception of the law by the ordinary people. It looks like the officials are above the law, because the corrupt officials do things forbidden by the law without punishment. So the ordinary citizens do not perceive the law as the absolute regulation of public relations. For instance, V. O. Klyuchevsky is convinced that there are historical roots in the emergence of the legal nihilism including the corruption among the officials [5, p. 424].

Let us consider corruption as the consequence of legal nihilism. For example, S. S. Alexeev says that legal nihilism is closely connected with those who occupy high positions in government structures [6, p. 187]. It can be seen since early times where the rulers in Rome and Ancient Russia had an absolute power and their decisions were not based on the law but on personal preferment. So the negative attitude and the lack of respect to the law from those who have a strong influence on ordinary citizens. Effects are not only the prescriptions of the law but also the examples of behavior and the manner of thought. Scholars believe that history has greatly influenced the increase of the legal nihilism.

S. A. Berzegova believes that corruption is the form of legal nihilism [7, p. 3]. Corruption exists because the law cannot be ideal and absolutely effective in regulating social relations. Therefore, the corruption seems to be a convenient form of survival which includes the variety of signs of the legal nihilism.

To sum up, we have found that such a phenomenon as corruption is not an independent one. It is always more or less interlinked with the deformation of legal consciousness: whether in cause-and-effect relationship or even representing its one form of expression. It is just that different ways of expression of legal nihilism stem from different persons sensitive to corruption. If officials think that they are above law, then ordinary people just do not believe in justice of law. It is a vicious circle. As a logical outcome of such an analysis, we can see the fact that corruption is multifaced and, therefore, more insidious phenomenon. And only understanding its vectors of impact we can reduce it as much as possible in international economy starting with changing attitudes of every individual.

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## PECULIARITIES OF APPLYING UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Imagine that you receive 500\$ each month, no strings attached. Would you continue studying? Would you still go to work?

Let me introduce you the concept of UBI. UBI is a social concept; involving a regular payment of a certain amount of money to each member of a certain community by the state or other institution, and it's the most ambitious social policy of our times which is gaining momentum around the world.

The money would not be taxed and you could do whatever you wanted with it in. In this scenario UBI is a way of transferring the wealth of a society while still keeping the free market intact. Welfare or unemployment programs often come with a lot of red tape and commitments, like taking part in courses, applying to a certain number of jobs or accepting any kind of job offer no matter if it's a good fit, or what it pays. Besides the loss of personal freedom, these conditions are often a huge waste of time. Often your time would be much better spent looking for the right job continuing education or starting a business. Another unwanted side effect of many welfare programs is that they trap people in poverty and promote passive behaviour. A basic income can never be cut and therefore getting a job and additional income would always make your financial situation better.

First trials are ongoing or on their way and a growing number of countries are considering UBI as an alternative to welfare.

How would it work and what are the key arguments for and against?

Some people claim that such security net will not encourage people to work, on the other side; it gives people the freedom to pursue dream work.

On the upside, UBI is good solution to the growing fear that automation will swallow jobs. On the downside, it reduces work place in welfare sector, because in some case UBI may replace the whole welfare system.

The next advantage of UBI is the reduction of economic inequality problem, but the consequent disadvantage is the massive flow of migrants.